

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Frost Coles and Alexander Siley, two prominent citizens of Forest Depot, Campbell County, Va., on the 28th met in the woods by agreement and fought a duel with knives, the only witness being an old colored man who was called in to act as umpire and see fair play. Both made a terrific onslaught, which resulted in Siley's receiving a mortal wound in the left breast, his own knife striking and breaking against his antagonist's breast-bone. Siley fell dead and Coles fled to escape arrest. The two men were brothers-in-law and had been warm friends, but quarreled about some trivial matter, the lie was given, and, in the opinion of one of them at least, nothing could wipe out the insult but blood.

The House Naval Affairs Committee have agreed to report favorably on the Harris bill appointing a Board of Admiralty to sell the old ships and construct a new navy. It was reported on the 28th that the Mexican town of New Laredo was besieged by an insurgent force under Gen. Garza Ayala, and that the Customs officers had fled to the American side of the river for protection.

At Springfield, Mo., on the night of the 29th, a lady named Mrs. Thompson, while temporarily insane, cut the throat of her daughter Nettie, aged 17, and then cut her own. Both died.

The recent cyclone in Wisconsin killed 50 people and injured about 250. Hundreds are left homeless and without a meal to eat. The survivors along the line of the tornado are in great distress.

The west-bound express train on the Union Pacific Railroad was boarded by masked men on the night of the 29th, near Percy Station, who entered one of the sleeping-cars and robbed a number of passengers of their money and watches and then decamped, being evidently frightened off before they had completed their work. A posse of men started at daylight in pursuit of the robbers.

Andy Compagnion, a desperado of Owensville, Gibson County, Ind., who was suspected of having committed numerous crimes, on the night of the 29th was taken from his house by a party of masked men and shot dead in the Public Square, his body being literally riddled with bullets.

Thursday, May 30, was generally observed throughout the Northern States as Decoration Day. At Gettysburg, Pa., the ceremonies were participated in by President Hayes, who made a brief address. Gen. Butler was the orator of the day.

The First National Bank of Dallas, Texas, suspended on the 30th, after a run lasting three days. Liabilities large and assets nominal.

A Boise City dispatch of the 31st reports that about 200 Indians, under Buffalo Horn, are encamped in the lava beds, between the Big Camas Prairie and Snake River, and have ordered the whites to leave the prairie on penalty of death. They had already commenced hostilities by shooting two settlers, wounding both severely. The Indians are well supplied with arms and ammunition.

The machine-shops of the Indianapolis, Pennsylvania & Chicago Railroad, at Peru, Ind., were struck by lightning on the night of the 29th, and, with their contents, entirely consumed by fire. There were three locomotives and two stock cars in the shops. The loss is estimated at \$100,000—no insurance.

The Galveston News's special from Eagle Pass, 30th, says: Escobedo is reported to have captured Saragossa, and is expected to attack Piedras Negras. The Mexican Government troops, under command of Col. Nanzo, have gone to meet him. A fight is expected.

At the farm of Robert Linn, four miles from Hillsboro, O., on the 31st, a portable saw-mill engine exploded, killing three men and severely scalding several others. One man was thrown completely over a tall tree. The boiler was found 300 yards distant.

A gravel train on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, New York, was thrown from the track on the night of the 29th and four laborers killed. Some miscreant had placed an obstruction on the track with the evident intention of wrecking the train.

The body of John Scott Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, who died suddenly on the 27th ult. at North Bend, Ind., was disinterred from the family vault on the night following the burial and taken to the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, where it was strangely and unexpectedly discovered on the following day by Carter Harrison, son of deceased, while the latter was making a search, in company with an officer, for the body of a friend who had died a few days previous, and the robbery of whose grave was discovered by him on the day of his father's funeral. Fearing that his father's grave might be despoiled, as had been that of his friend, the son had hired a watchman to keep guard over it nights, and his consternation and grief upon being brought face to face with his dead father in the dissecting-room are said to have quite overpowered him.

Wm. Springer, who lived with his father on Duck Pond Prairie, five miles west of McAdams, Texas, recently killed his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Stabs, while they were at work in the field, and then killed himself. A family feud is supposed to have been the cause.

William Henry Robinson was hanged at Bowling Green, Va., on the 31st, for the murder of Elizabeth Ray. Both were colored, but of more than ordinary intelligence. William was for one term after the War a member of the Virginia Legislature, and Elizabeth was a handsome quadroon,

the belle of the neighborhood. Jealousy was the sole cause of the murder, which was committed in a most tragical manner on the day set for Elizabeth's marriage with Frederick Johnson, Robinson's successful rival, and the spot selected by the jealous lover was the church door where, just as the happy couple were about to enter, he fired at the girl with a gun, and she fell dead in her affianced husband's arms.

Webb, the negro, who murdered the Finney family in Richland County, O., in December last, was hanged at Mansfield on the 31st.

Fred Robinson, colored, was hanged at Groesbeck, Limestone County, Texas, on the 31st, for the rape of a white woman in November last.

Two tramps entered the house of Mrs. Brecky Baldwin, a widow living near Tazewell Court-house, Va., on the night of the 31st, and attempted to rob her. She seized an ax and brained one of the villains. The other then came upon her with a knife, stabbing her twice in the breast, but not before she had dealt him a terrible blow with the ax, nearly severing his right arm near the shoulder. On the following morning a neighbor discovered the dead body of the dismembered tramp in the road, and going to the house found Mrs. Baldwin in a dying condition and the dead body of the other tramp lying in the room. There was no clue to the identity of the men.

Bill Johnson, a negro, was lynched near Helena, Karnes County, Texas, recently, for an attempted outrage upon a white lady.

D. Fry, express messenger, and John Simpson, baggage-master, were killed on the 1st by an accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Another accident occurred on the same road on the same day, by which several passengers were badly injured.

A very sad affair occurred at Wallace, Fountain County, Ind., on the night of the 30th. While a newly married couple were being "serenaded," the bride, who was Miss Sowers, was shot and instantly killed by a paper wad fired from an old musket. Two of the party were arrested.

A recent dispatch from Liverpool says serious trouble in the grain trade is felt in consequence of the heavy decline in prices, the splendid crop prospects in America, quieter political outlook, and speculations in California cargoes, chiefly in London.

The Manchester Guardian learns from Liverpool that orders have been received there to ship American cotton for consumption in the mills of Bombay. It is intended, with this material, to commence the manufacture of shirtings and upper medium classes of cloth in India.

The four men who robbed the Union Pacific train a few days ago have been captured. Their names are John Thomas, Wm. Henry, D. H. Hill and W. A. Gibson.

The officers of the German iron-clad Koenig Wilhelm declare that the collision with the Grosser Kurfurst was caused by the failure of their steering gear.

The steamship Idaho, of the Guion Line, which left New York on the 21st for Liverpool, on the night of the 1st, while going from Queenstown to Liverpool, struck on the Carrigrohane rocks, off the County Wexford, Ireland, during a dense fog, and foundered soon afterward. The passengers and crew were all safely landed in the ship's boats and conveyed to Wexford, but all the baggage was lost. Many of the passengers were but half dressed and suffered greatly from exposure.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 28th, consideration was resumed of the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes. Various amendments were voted down and the bill passed—yeas 41, nays 18. The bill defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located or applied by actual settlers, and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator or his legal representative, also passed. The House took up the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and after disposing of them, the bill passed without division. The most important amendments are those transferring the control of the Indians to the War Department—adopted by 139 yeas to 115 nays; and prohibiting the use of the army as a posse comitatus—adopted by 120 yeas to 70 nays. The numerical strength of the army is fixed at 20,000, and there is a general reduction in the number and pay of officers. Mr. Waddell, Chairman of the Post-office Committee, reported favorably on the bill to establish the Postal Savings Depository, and moved to postpone the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States; also, the bill providing ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Mr. Giddings, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating \$5,000 to provide for the transportation of the United States mail between Galveston, Tex., and Vera Cruz, Mexico. All of which were referred to committee of the whole. Mr. Caldwell, from same committee, reported a bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every Postmaster, except those appointed by the President, shall make quarterly reports of money received or charged by him for postage, etc., and that every Postmaster appointed by the President shall render monthly accounts of all such money so received or charged. The Senate and House agreed to the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law were then taken up and the bill passed. September 10 is the date fixed for the bill to take effect. It now goes to the President for his signature.

In the Senate, on the 29th, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was discussed at length, many amendments being disposed of. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed. Pending consideration of the bill a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that body had agreed to the Senate concurrent resolution regarding the final adjournment of Congress, with amendment, fixing the date at June 17 instead of June 9. No action was taken by the Senate. In the House, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Wood called up the Senate adjournment resolution, and moved to postpone its further consideration until June 9, as determined by the House Democratic Caucus. The yeas and nays were ordered, but, fearing from the number of Democrats absent the motion would be lost, Mr. Wood interposed a motion to adjourn, by roll-call, whether there was a quorum present. The yeas and nays being taken the motion to adjourn was defeated. A motion was then made to lay the Senate resolution on the table, and this was lost. The Senate resolution for a final adjournment, as amended, to take place on the 17th of June, was then adopted. The resolution now goes back to the Senate, and that

body may either concur in the amendment or it may abstain from any action until within a day or two of June 10, when it will be able to judge whether, either from public or party considerations, it will be necessary to extend the time or to adjourn on that day. The Conference report to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was concurred in. There was an evening session for debate only. Both houses adjourned over till Friday, on account of Decoration Day.

In the Senate, on the 31st, the President pro tem. laid before that body the concurrent resolution of the Senate, providing for a final adjournment of Congress on the 10th of June, together with the amendment of the House of Representatives, fixing June 17 as the date. Laid over till to-morrow. Mr. Davis called up the bill providing for the appointment of additional Circuit Judges in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, composed of the States of Indiana and Illinois, which led to a lengthy political discussion, participated in by Messrs. Blaine, Thurman, and others. The bill then passed. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to alter and amend the law in relation to filing Pacific Railroad reports, and also to amend the title of the bill so as to read: "A bill to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts and for other purposes." Placed on the calendar. At the conclusion of the morning business consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. In the House, Mr. O'Neill presented a memorial of the Centennial Board of Finance, asking for relief. Referred. On motion of Mr. Atkins, the bill appropriating \$2,000 to defray the expenses of the Potter Investigating Committee was taken from the calendar and passed, without division. Mr. Sapp, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the pre-emption laws, in reference to a computation of time for perfecting title, and it passed. Soon afterwards the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Mr. Cobb resigning his position as member of the Special Investigating Committee on account of ill-health, and appointed Mr. Springer in his stead. The Speaker also appointed Messrs. Blount, Manning and Fort, as the Board of Visitors to West Point on the part of the House. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 1st, the House amendment to the concurrent resolution, fixing June 17 as the day of final adjournment, was concurred in—31 to 17. Consideration was then resumed of the concurrent resolution approving the views of the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the delivery of the bill finally agreed to. In the House, bills providing for holding United States District and Circuit Courts at Kansas City, dividing Colorado into three judicial districts, and reorganizing the judicial districts of Michigan, passed. Five sections of the bill amending the revenue laws were considered, when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Dorsey, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Johnson bill, supplementary to the act to incorporate the Pacific Railroad Company. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Spencer submitted an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, appropriating \$150,000 for building a military post near the Black Hills. Referred. Mr. Maxey called up the House joint resolution providing for the issue of Treasury notes for the improvement of the Mississippi River, from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico; by Mr. Culberson—to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying the outstanding five-twenty bonds, except in legal-tender Treasury notes; by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania: Authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 United States Treasury notes, to be known as national money, by Mr. Ellis: Levying a tax of 15 cents per pound on tea. On motion of Mr. Giddings, the bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for continuing the improvement of Galveston Harbor.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Burnside, Butler, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamlin, Hill, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kellogg, Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, Matthews, Mitchell, Padlock, Patterson, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Wilson, Withers—29.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Beck, Booth, Cameron (Wis.), Calkins, Coker, Eaton, Eastis, Ferry, Herford, Johnston, Kernan, McCreery, McMillan, McPherson, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Oglesby, Plumb, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Voorhees, Wallace—29.

A Great Journalistic Combat.

One of the most sanguinary struggles that have occurred in Washington City since the invasion by the British troops, in 1814, took place in the reporters' gallery of the House on Friday last. Mr. Uriah Heep Painter, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, called to his side Col. Hart, of the North American, and asked him if he had written a certain article which had appeared in the paper he represented. Instead of boldly declaring that somebody else had wrote the offensive paragraph, Col. Hart, whose courage was schooled in the office of the Baltimore Gazette, acknowledged himself to be the writer. Without saying a word Mr. Painter struck him in the face with the back of his hand, knocking out 13 teeth and cracking the parietal bone. Mr. Hart fell to the floor with great force, breaking his spinal column off short at the lumbar region, and sustaining a compound comminuted fracture of the left clavicle. Notwithstanding this damage Mr. Hart sprang promptly to his feet and kicked Mr. Painter under the chin, breaking his jawbone in six pieces and dislocating his neck. As he fell Mr. Hart seized him by the capillary vegetation and mopped up the floor of the gallery with his body. Then he proceeded to stamp him with his feet. In this operation he broke six of Mr. Painter's ribs, cracked his tibia, smashed his ilium, and was proceeding to administer on his ulna and phalanges when Mr. Gibson of the Sun, which shines for every body, inserted a broom-straw between the combatants and put a stop to the bloody work. After the struggle was over it was found that the southern wall of the Capitol was cracked, and that one of the partitions had suffered a deflection of between two and three inches.—Baltimore Gazette.

RALEIGH, N. C., talks of imposing a tax of \$500 on drummers.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF EX-SUPERVISOR ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana in the late Presidential election began its examinations to-day. A large number of newspaper men and others were present. Messrs. Hinton, Springer and Hiscock were appointed a sub-committee to go to Florida. Secretary Sherman was represented by Messrs. Wilson and Shellabarger as counsel. The examination of James E. Anderson, formerly Supervisor of Registration of East Feliciana Parish, La., occupied the entire session. The substance of his evidence was that the election in that parish was properly conducted and that he forwarded the returns by mail to the Secretary of State at New Orleans, unaccompanied by any protest. A few days subsequently he went to New Orleans and there had an interview with Marshall Pitkin, who expressed surprise that he had sent in his returns unaccompanied by any protest, and alluded to a conversation held with Anderson previous to the election, in which the latter said he had been intimidated and driven from the parish. To the Anderson replied that he did not know whether the intimidation was from the Democrats or Republicans, but that he was willing to make a statement and swear to what actually occurred. Such a statement was thereupon prepared and sworn to. It was to the effect that he (Anderson) had heard of several cases of intimidation, but that he knew of none of his own personal knowledge. This document, upon being submitted to Judge Hugh J. Campbell and other Republicans, was pronounced worthless, and Judge Campbell thereupon drew up another protest, based upon the statements made in the first paper, but containing several blanks, one of which was in reference to the number of voters who had been intimidated. This paper Anderson signed, but did not swear to, the understanding being that he should subsequently fill in the blanks after due consideration of the facts in the case. The paper closed with the statement that he (Anderson) did not make the protest at the time of making up the returns for fear of his life, this being explained by witness to the committee as meaning that he was going to cheat them out of the election they would swing him higher than Haman. This protest was made and signed on the 10th of November, and witness never saw it subsequently. Marshall Pitkin, however, when he asked to see it, that it had gone into other hands. Anderson swears that he then and there protested to Pitkin and others against the parish being thrown out on a forged protest, as he suspected was in contemplation, and that he and Weber, Supervisor of West Feliciana Parish, had various consultations about this time as to the matter of protest, and the result was the drawing up and signing of the following peculiar document:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1876.—The undersigned, James E. Anderson, Supervisor of East Feliciana Parish, and Charles E. Nash, Supervisor of West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, have respectively refused to sign any protest against the counting of the vote of our parishes cast at the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most peaceable and orderly one ever witnessed by either, and the large gain made by the Democrats being secured by legitimate means, and was owing in a great measure to the disquiet and heated with which a large number of the colored people regard the present State Government. But the Electoral vote of Louisiana being necessary to secure the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and in order to secure such vote it being necessary to throw out the parish of East Feliciana and enough Democratic votes in West Feliciana parish to make the parish Republican, we have for this reason, and for no other, consented to protest against the counting of the vote as cast, and we have done this at the instigation and request of S. H. Parker, candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor; J. G. R. Pitkin, U. S. Marshal; W. P. Kellogg, now Governor of the State, and Chas. E. Nash, Member of Congress from the Sixth District, and others.

(Signed) JAMES E. ANDERSON.

This was signed in our presence Nov. 15, 1876.

(Signed) GEORGE DICKS, A. J. WILDER.

Sworn before me this 15th day of November, 1876, by the within-mentioned Jas. E. Anderson and D. A. Weber.

WM. H. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

The following, bearing date a week later than the foregoing, is also presented: NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1876.—By an arrangement entered into this day between James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of East Feliciana, La., and Charles E. Nash, Supervisor of West Feliciana, La., it is agreed that said Anderson shall suppress evidence showing that the said parish of East Feliciana was fairly carried by the Democratic party at the election held in November last, thereby electing the entire Democratic State ticket and Congressmen; in consideration of which the said Nash agrees to secure to the said Anderson the position of Naval Officer at the port of New Orleans, La. (Signed) JAMES E. ANDERSON, C. E. NASH.

The above agreement was signed in our presence this 21st day of November, 1876. (Signed) J. M. TOMLINSON, O. B. MORGAN.

Anderson then gave a detailed account of a conversation alleged to have taken place at an interview in New Orleans between Senator Sherman and himself, in reference to the protests upon which it was proposed to throw out the returns of the Feliciana parishes, Mr. Sherman advising them to "stand firm" and they would find no cause to regret it, as "the Republican party would not for a moment be permitted to get in the hour of peril." Not satisfied with the result of this interview, on the next day Anderson and Weber addressed the following note to Senator Sherman:

SIR—We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in our interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing what we shall look for to the fulfillment of these promises?

Respectfully, D. A. WEBER, JAMES E. ANDERSON.

It was here proposed to put in evidence a copy of Mr. Sherman's reply to the above note, the original of which witness stated was now or had recently been in the possession of Mr. Stanley Matthews. Objection being made by Mr. Sherman's counsel, Secretary Sherman was sent for, and upon being shown the paper, swore that he had no recollection of ever writing such a letter, but that if he had done so it must have been at the time when the returning officers first convened to open the returns, which was on the 20th. At that time the papers had not been opened and he knew very little about the transaction. The alleged copy of the letter is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1876.—Messrs. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson—Gentlemen—Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us should you forward the original of the letter you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes I am justified in assuming the responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee you will be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable and consistent with the law. You will be able to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Among the documentary evidence presented were several letters from Stanley Matthews to Secretary Evans, Gen. Harlan and others, urging the appointment to some office of James E. Anderson; and also letters from Matthews to Anderson in reference to the same matter; communications passing between Anderson and Weber, etc.

Witness gave a long account of his interviews with the President, Senator Matthews

and others in reference to his claims for appointment to office. The position of Consul to Funchal was tendered him, but not desiring to be banished to this far-away place, he declined. He was then promised a position in the Treasury Department, but when it came to naming the position he found he was to be put off with a Custom-house Inspectorship, worth only from \$3 to \$4 per day. He then became indignant, and in an interview with Senator Matthews, witness intimated that the Democrats were anxious to get up an investigation into the Louisiana election, that he had considerable documentary evidence that would be valuable to them in such an event, and gave him to understand that unless his claims were fully and speedily recognized he would not be unwilling to dispose of the documents in his possession. He then presented as his ultimatum that Darvall be appointed Collector at New Orleans, and that he (Anderson) would be provided for under Darvall. To this proposal Senator Matthews agreed, the understanding being that in case Darvall secured the appointment, Anderson was to surrender all the papers in his possession bearing upon the matter, and also secure possession and turn over the Sherman letter, the original of which was then in the possession of a Mrs. Jenks, wife of a well known New Orleans politician. This arrangement also fell through, and despairing of securing any recognition from the Administration, Anderson in July last turned over the whole correspondence in his possession to the New York Sun.

Washington Opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The testimony given before the Potter committee yesterday is the absorbing theme of conversation in Washington political circles to-day, and gives rise to comments which vary in accordance with divergent political predictions. The committee, at the instance of its Republican members, has subpoenaed Judge Campbell, now a member of the Dakota Supreme Court, formerly Judge of the Fourth District Court of Louisiana. It is claimed that he will testify that Anderson made oath before him to the protest which he (Anderson) yesterday denied having sworn to. Ex-Marshal Pitkin has also been summoned as a witness in rebuttal of certain portions of Anderson's testimony.

The Venezuelan Earthquake.

The town of Cua received about all the serious damage resulting from the recent shock. It lies about 15 miles from Caracas, and was a handsome, flourishing place. The shock of the 12th entirely destroyed it. The loss of life was fearful. No full account has yet been obtained of the number killed. About 200 have thus far been taken from the ruins. Three hundred soldiers, aided by a large number of volunteers, worked in the difficult task of extricating the bodies. The stench was almost insupportable. After the search had ceased fire was applied to the ruins to prevent a pestilence. The President, at the first news of the disaster, dispatched a large body of men to the relief of the town with cart-loads of provisions. He also sent doctors and surgeons, as well as coaches, to bring the people into the city, and announced that he took the sufferers all under his private protection. The destruction of the city was as sudden as it was complete. In almost every house there were victims either killed or wounded, or both. Fortunately, the hour was early. Had it been two hours later, when the majority of people would have been in bed, it would have been much more dreadful. Fortunately, also, the day and evening had been extremely hot, and many people were out trying to catch a little coolness in the open parks, and so were preserved.

One gentleman, who was in the park, says that he was looking at the cathedral, when, suddenly, it seemed to rise straight up in the air, and, being thrown clear off its foundations, it fell forward to the ground in one mass of ruins.

The River Tui, running through the city, had been so hot that all that day the inhabitants had been unable to drink its water; and the fishes were observed to be very uneasy, jumping frequently out of the water, where they were apparently uncomfortable from its heat. On the banks of the stream great fissures were opened which became filled with water that gave forth such a stench that persons who had encamped on its banks were obliged to leave the vicinity. Small hillocks of sand, having the same smell, were thrown up in different spots. Nearly all the coffee and sugar plantations for several miles around Cua and the other towns near Cua have been more or less injured, but fortunately no lives have been lost.—Cor. New York Herald.

ONE of the most valuable Indian relics we have ever seen was brought into our office to-day, says the Nashville Banner. It was a combination pipe and tomahawk. The handle and pipe-stem is made of sugar-tree wood, apparently machine-turned. The mouth-piece, however, has been removed. The handle is embellished with silver bands fastened to it with faultless regularity. On the pole of the tomahawk is to be observed a smooth silver emblem, not unlike the shield of the United States. This strange object was plowed up in the garden of O. D. Montgomery, near Shackle Island, Sumner County. The spot was cleared about the year 1793. When found, this peculiar piece of mechanism was wrapped in raw-hide, covered with an oleaginous compound.

THE late Madame Dufaire, wife of the minister, is remembered with admiration by the young men of Paris. By her instrumentality 30 schools for the education of girls were founded in Paris, and 2,000 young women were trained under her unceasing observation and encouragement.